

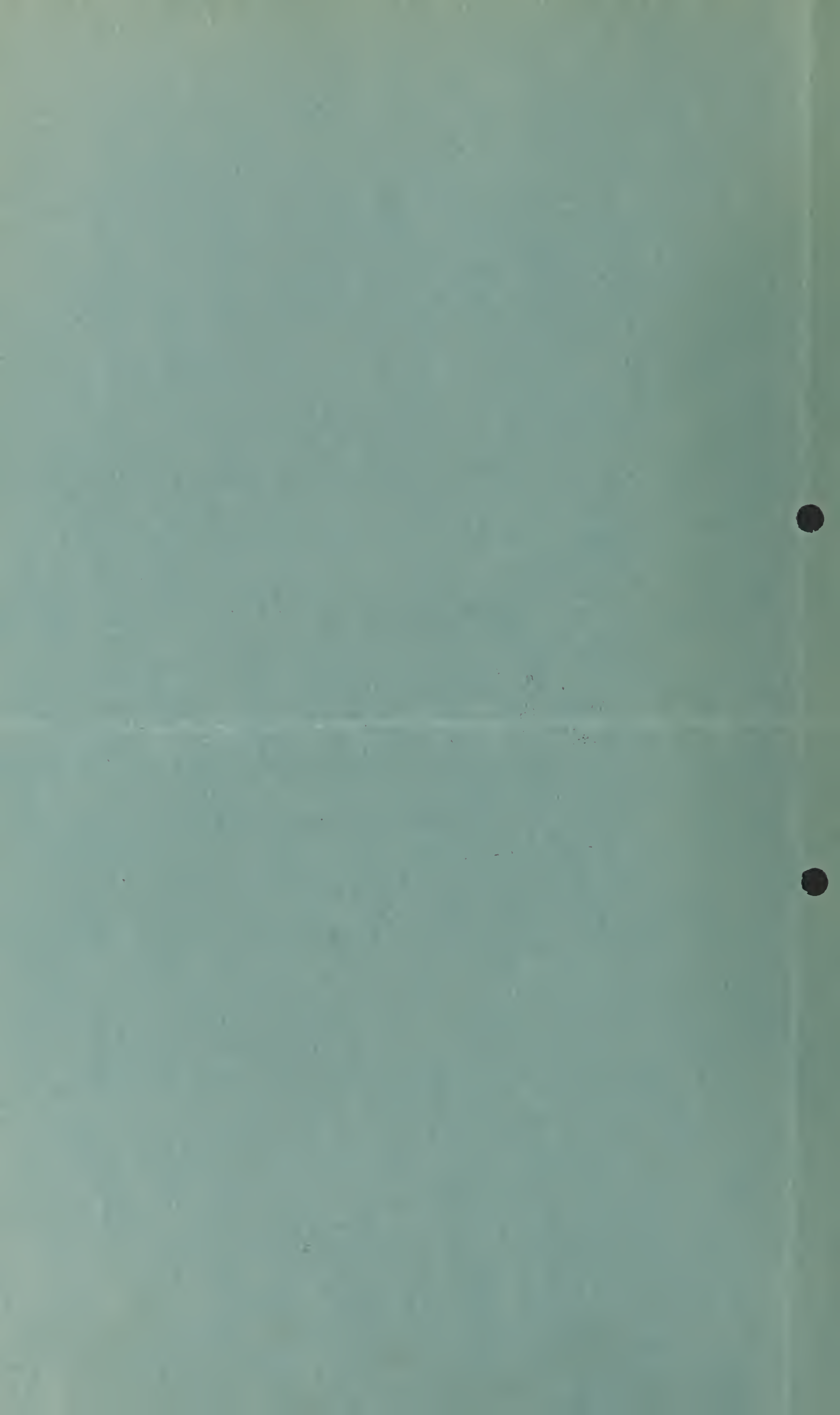
WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL  
DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR - 1960





WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1960.

CHAIRMAN..... Councillor Mrs.R.D.C.Somerset.

VICE-CHAIRMAN..... Councillor W.L. Young.

COUNCILLORS:-

E.G. Brickell

Revd. W.R. Buckett.

G.P. Burt.

J. Cheyne.

C.H. Degnan.

T.W.S. Garnham.

Cmdr. H.S. Greenlaw.

R. Parke.

A.R. Priddle.

J.C. Sheasby

F.J. Sturney

T.H. Sutton

Mrs. L.M. Tattersall

D.C. Trehane.

Col. W.F. Vaudrey

Col. P.J.K. Warren

Col. H.C. Wheatley.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

G.B. Hopkins, M.B., Ch.B., B. Pharm. D.P.H.

Holding appointments of:-

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.

Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne Minster Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health - Borough of Blandford Forum.

Medical Officer of Health - Blandford Rural District.

contributing roughly:-

Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days per week.
Wimborne Minster Urban District.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ day per week.
Borough of Blandford Forum.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ day per week.
Blandford Rural District.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ day per week.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W.R. Chick.      M.A.P.H.I.      M.R.S.H.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

F. Boam.      M.R.S.H.

MEAT INSPECTORS.

A. Holmes.      M.R.S.H.

R.G. Hargreaves.      M.R.S.H.

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Civio Centre,  
Wimborne.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1960, which is prepared in accordance with the Minister's instructions and as far as possible in accordance with the comments of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report for 1959.

It is felt that an accurate commentary, even though late, is of far greater value than a list of vital statistics issued moderately early.

Every period of history has its health problems. When the tribal elders of prehistoric man assembled to discuss the public health, perhaps the problem of the sabre toothed tiger appeared regularly on the agenda. In the nineteenth century infectious diseases and bad living conditions were the salient features, while in mid-twentieth century such strides have been made in these respects, especially in the conquest of infectious disease, that we are faced with another challenge, that of mental health, and the public awareness of this probably stands in similar relationship to the public awareness of bad living conditions a century ago, being vague and ill-formed. Mental ill health has always been potentially present in the community but it has assumed its present significance for the negative reason that many physical ills have been vanquished, and the positive reason that we now live in a welfare state which has obviously come to stay, and the weakest are now carried by the rest. It is good business, therefore, for the rest to bolster the weakest and just how good may be appreciated by a glance at the cost to the nation of the three health services, coupled with sickness benefit and industrial injuries compensation, amounting to something of the order of £1000, 000, 000 per annum. A significant proportion of this is expended on mental ill health, excluding insanity, namely anxiety neuroses, neurasthenia, hysteria and hypochondriasis, which form a very significant proportion of the general practitioners' day to day work.

All this may, superficially, seem far removed from the influence of a local authority, but the extensive powers and duties of local authorities in connection with environmental health derived from the Public Health and Housing Acts do in fact have a very appreciable impact upon the mental health of the populace.

G.B. Hopkins.

FEBRUARY, 1962.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres.....	80,863
Population..... (mid-year).....	26, 310
Total estimated number of inhabited houses.....	8, 619
Rateable value at 1st April, 1960.....	259, 375
Estimated product of 1d rate, at 1st April, 1960.....	£1, 049.9.7

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>As Supplied by the Registrar General</u>			<u>Comparative Statistics.</u>		
	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>W.C.R.D.C.</u>	<u>Eng. &amp; Wales.</u>	<u>County.</u>
Total registered.....	455	233	222.			
Legitimate. ....	435	227	208			
Illegitimate.....	20	6	14			
Standardised Rate.....				18.7	17.1.	15.1

## STILLBIRTHS

Total registered.....	10	6	4			
Legitimate.....	9	5	4			
Illegitimate.....	1	1	-			
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.....	21.5			19.8	20.3	

## INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)....	11	8	3			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	25.			21.9	19.9	

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>W.C.R.D.C.</u>	<u>Eng. &amp; Wales.</u>	<u>County</u>
Total registered.....	368	176	192			
Standardised Rate.....				12. 6.	11.5	12.5

## COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

Births.....	1.08
Deaths.....	0.90



## SECTION A NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### POPULATION.

The estimate for 1960 revealed an increase of 590 over that for 1959, a percentage growth of 2.2. There is a continuous growth of population year by year with consequent continuous pressure on all services. The estimated figures have not fully reflected the rise in population and the accumulated deficit over the ten year census interim was revealed by the 1961 census to be a substantial figure.

This increase does not feature in Dorset as a whole, where the population density, as revealed by the 1961 census, remained the same as in 1951.

### BIRTHS

The birth rate was maintained at the high level which has been a feature of recent years.

### DEATHS

The standardised figure of 12.6 is high for a rural district but some allowance must be made for chance fluctuations from year to year. The overall figures are higher than those for combined rural districts, but are to be expected in view of the heavily urbanised fringe areas.

## SECTION B

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service is provided by Dorset County Council. Control is centralised in Dorchester and the service operates from local centres in Wimborne and Ferndown.

### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

This is situated at Boscombe and provides an excellent bacteriological service.

### MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Council provided Infant Welfare Clinics in Wimborne, Ferndown, Handley, Verwood, West Moors, West Parley and Corfe Mullen.

## SECTION C PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Measles.....	26
Scarlet fever.....	4
Pneumonia.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	11
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	4
Dysentery.....	3
Erysipelas.....	3
Whooping cough.....	9
Food poisoning.....	1





SECTION D  
STATISTICAL TABLES..... 1960

CAUSE OF DEATH		Male.	Female.
1.	Tuberculosis..... (resp.).....	-	1
2.	Tuberculosis..... (other).....	1	-
3.	Syphilitic disease.....	-	-
4.	Diphtheria.....	-	-
5.	Whooping cough.....	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections.....	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-
8.	Measles.....	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	6	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	16	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, Breast.....	-	8
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	15	20
15.	Leukaemias, aleukaemia.....	2	-
16.	Diabetes.....	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	20	27
18.	Coronary disease, angina.....	37	35
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.....	2	6
20.	Other heart disease.....	20	29
21.	Other circulatory disease.....	9	11
22.	Influenza.....	-	1
23.	Pneumonia.....	7	7
24.	Bronchitis.....	7	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.....	4	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations.....	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	19	16
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.....	3	5
34.	All other accidents.....	2	3
35.	Suicide.....	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-
TOTALS..		176	192

The figure for lung cancer is the highest yet reached, and constituted 13% of the total lung cancer mortality for Dorset though the population (1961 census) amounts to only 9% of the total for Dorset.

The figure per thousand population for Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District was 0.57, the figure for all other Dorset Rural Districts combined was 0.32. The reason perhaps lies in the relatively large numbers of men who retire to the urbanised fringe areas from various parts of the country, having the means to do so, and having previously had the means to smoke probably more than the average, in other words a selective inflow from the cities of moderately affluent men of susceptible age, bringing their acquired liability with them.

## ADMINISTRATION

The severe understaffing mentioned in my report for 1959 gave rise to debate on the desirability of adding another public health inspector to staff and the proposition was defeated. This decision was reversed in 1961 and another inspector has subsequently joined the staff.

A whole-time doctor for county council duties took the place of the doctor formerly working half time in East Dorset, and substantially released me for district council duties.

Superannuation examinations were performed on manual staff with varying years of service and all were found fit to enter the scheme.

### FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PERSONS, OR PREMISES.

A case of persistent head infestation in a rural village was mentioned in my last report. The continuing necessity for the school nurse to inspect this child's head at fortnightly intervals became onerous to all concerned. A meeting was arranged at which various educational and medical personnel considered this problem in its various ramifications. The child's head was found to be clean thereafter.

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A sixty-seven year old man was reported to committee as living alone in filthy circumstances and a minute authorised action. No action was however taken and further reports became necessary in 1961, when photographic evidence was eventually presented to committee.

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A family of four requiring much attention from welfare workers were reported as infesting the latter whenever they visited. Some partially effective treatment was given by the Public Health Department.

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In October a report was made on an overcrowded family which had previously required disinfection following complaints from school staff. The report mentioned the possibility of action under Section 83 in view of a report of rubbish, including kitchen waste, cluttering the ground. No information is available as to any action under this heading.

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Staff did not permit of effective application of these regulations.

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960

These were consolidating regulations mainly, but one important change involving the rural district council, transferred its function in issuing dealers' licences to the Food and Drug Authority for the area, namely, Dorset County Council.

However, your Council still retains control over the hygienic standards of dairies through the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, upon compliance with which, inter alia, the granting of a dealer's licence by the Food and Drug authority depends.



All carcasses at the large abattoir at Uddens are normally inspected by a full-time staff of two meat inspectors, who perform much overtime. Periods of absence from work necessitate further depletion of staff normally engaged on field work and at such times any staff shortage is necessarily greatly aggravated.

There was a considerable increase in numbers of carcasses which well exceeded theoretical maximum capacity during late autumn. This situation was eased by the construction of a new hanging and loading area which doubled the existing capacity.

Work on the reconstruction of the only private slaughterhouse was commenced in the autumn and has subsequently been completed to comply with current regulations.

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CONDIE NED FOODS.

6 cwt 12 lbs beef.  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt pork  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. lamb  
25 lbs liver.  
10 lbs tripe  
7 lbs sausages.  
2 lbs sweetbreads.  
4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs veal  
43 lbs beef fat.  
8 lbs pork fat.  
1 lb minced meat.  
63 lbs cooked ham  
23 lbs cooked mutton.  
28 lbs raw chopped beef.  
14 lbs smoked haddock.  
1 lbs peeled prawns.  
86 tins corned beef.  
820 miscellaneous tins.

FROZEN FOODS.

Fifty-three samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory without unusual findings. The method of deep freezing food is an essentially sound and commendable practice.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered has increased from 95 to 102. 314 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. 307 were satisfactory, 7 were stale. The product of one manufacturer revealed a slightly greater tendency to staleness than others.

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PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

No action was recommended to secure care and attention under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Since the war it has been a matter of very considerable difficulty to secure a chronic sick bed or Part III accommodation for deserving cases desirous of availing themselves of such a service, and there are waiting lists subjected to very careful scrutiny to ensure that priority is given to the most urgently needy cases. Much thought needs to be devoted to upsetting this balance of priorities by employing legal sanctions to force an unwilling person into such a bed even when conditions do not fit the rather extreme ones laid down by Section 47. Most of the cases coming up for review are found not to fit all these conditions and can be ruled "out of court" at the outset.



WATER SUPPLY

- (1) A large part of the district derives a piped supply from the Bournemouth and District Water Company. A smaller area to the south west comprising the parishes of Corfe Mullen, Sturminster Marshall and Shapwick, derives its piped supply from the Poole and East Dorset Water Board. Numerous wells exist, a survey of which is proceeding in so far as staffing permits. Many are unsatisfactory and often associated with old cottage properties. The following table gives the classified results obtained from the few sampled in 1960 and reveals that half were either unsatisfactory, (7), or suspicious, (2):-

<u>PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES- 1960</u>					
<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class 1.</u>	<u>Class 2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Hampreston.....	1	-	-	-	1
Holt.....	1	-	-	1	2
Pamphill .....	-	1	-	-	1
Sixpenny Handley .....	-	-	1	3	4
Sturminster Marshall..	2	2	-	3	7
West Parley.....	-	-	1	-	1
Wimborne St. Giles....	1	-	-	-	1
Woodlands.....	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.....	6	3	2	7	18

The following table gives the results obtained by the Public Health Laboratory at Boscombe on public water supplies:-

<u>Public Water Supplies..... Bacteriological Classification.</u>					
<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class 1.</u>	<u>Class 2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Alderholt.....	4	-	-	-	4
Corfe Mullen.....	1	-	-	-	1
Cranborne.....	2	-	-	-	2
Gussage All Saints....	1	-	-	-	1
Hampreston.....	2	-	-	-	2
Holt.....	2	-	-	-	2
Crichel.....	1	-	-	-	1
Sixpenny Handley.....	1	-	-	-	1
Sturminster Marshall ...	6	-	-	1	7
Verwood.....	1	-	-	-	1
West Parley.....	1	-	-	-	1
Witchampton.....	1	-	-	-	1
Woodlands.....	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.....	24	-	-	1	25

- (ii) Bournemouth and District Water Company

The following table gives two representative analyses performed by the Company's chemist upon the supply obtained from the Stanbridge borehole:-

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY  
WATER ANALYSIS

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Stanbridge borehole</u> (Average analysis)	<u>Date</u>	1960	1960
B. Coliform P.N. in 100 ccs			0	0
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C			0	0
" " 48 hours at 37°C			1	1
" " 72 hours at 22°C			1	1
Cl. Welchii Reaction				
Colour (Burgess Scale)			4	4
Filtrability Index			-	-
H			7.32	7.28
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C			420	420.0
Residual $\text{H}_2\text{CL}$			0.15	
<u>Results in P.P.M.</u>				
Chlorine in Chlorides			15.0	14.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates			5.36	5.38
Nitrogen in Nitrites			0.0002	0.0002
Free Ammonia			Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen			Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia			0.009	0.005
Albuminoid Nitrogen			0.007	0.004
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 37°C)			0.044	0.132
Dissolved Oxygen			8.3	8.9
Free Carbon Dioxide			17.0	20.0
Alkalinity as $\text{CaCO}_3$			202.0	204.0
Silica as $\text{SiO}_2$			15.0	15.0
Phosphates as $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$			Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe			Nil	Nil
Total Solids + Suspended			-	-
Total Dissolved Solids			281.0	281.0
Total Hardness			232.0	232.0
Carbonate Hardness			202.0	204.0
Noncarbonate Hardness			30.0	28.0



WATER (Contd)

The following table gives a representative mineral analyses in parts per million performed by the Company's chemist on the Stanbridge supply:-

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY

SAMPLE Stanbridge Water in supply area (Average analysis)									DATE - 1960	
Ca.	Mg.	Na.	K.	CO 3.	SO 4.	CL.	NO 3	SiO 3	Probable Combinations.	
80.8				121.2					Calcium Carbonate.	202.00
0.7					1.68				Calcium Sulphate.	2.38
7.3						12.9			Calcium Chloride.	20.20
									Calcium Nitrate.	
									Magnesium Carbonate.	
									Magnesium Sulphate.	
	0.72					2.1			Magnesium Chloride.	2.82
	1.72						8.77		Magnesium Nitrate	10.49
									Sodium Carbonate.	
									Sodium Sulphate	
									Sodium Chloride	
		5.56					15.03		Sodium Nitrate.	20.59
		2.04						3.37	Sodium Silicate	5.41
									Potassium Sulphate.	
									Potassium Chloride.	
									Potassium Nitrate	
									Potassium Carbonate	
			0.35					0.34	Potassium Silicate	0.69
									Other Silicates as SiO 2	12.07
									Ferric Oxide.	Nil
										276.65

Total Solids Dried at 180 C 281.0

Equivalent results to thos given above for the Stanbridge borehole are given for the Wimborne borehole:-



THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY  
WATER ANALYSIS

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Wimborne treated water to supply (Average analysis)</u>	<u>Date</u>	1960	1960
B. Coliform P.N. in 100 ccs			0	0
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C			0	0
" " 48 hours at 37°C			1	3
" " 72 hours at 22°C			1	7
Cl. Welchii Reaction			Absent 100 ml	
Colour (Burgess Scale)			4	18
Filtrability Index			-	-
pH			7.96	7.14
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C			360	540
Residual NH <sub>2</sub> CL			0.19	

Results in P.P.M.

Chlorine in Chlorides	22.0	23.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.84	1.07
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.0087	0.0007
Free Ammonia	0.103	0.057
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.085	0.047
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.053	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.031	0.02
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 37°C)	0.112	0.112
Dissolved Oxygen	7.7	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.0	32.0
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	138.0	248.0
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	19.0	21.0
Phosphates as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	Nil	.08
Total Solids + Suspended	-	-
Total Dissolved Solids	240.0	362.0
Total Hardness	173.0	290.0
Carbonate Hardness	138.0	248.0
Noncarbonate Hardness	35.0	42.0

WATER (Contd)

The two mineral analyses of Wimborne Well Water, one treated, the other not treated, reveal the effect of the softening process:-

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY.

MINERAL ANALYSIS  
Parts per Million

SAMPLE - Wimborne Well (Average Analysis)									Date - 1960
Ca.	Mg.	Na.	K.	CO 3	SO 4	CL	NO 3	SiO 3	Probable Combinations.
99.2				148.8					Calcium Carbonate. 248.00
3.2					7.68				Calcium Sulphate. 10.88
									Calcium Chloride.
									Calcium Nitrate
									Magnesium Carbonate.
	6.9				27.12				Magnesium Sulphate. 34.02
	1.38					4.03			Magnesium Chloride. 5.41
									Magnesium Nitrate.
									Sodium Carbonate
									Sodium Sulphate.
		11.68				17.97			Sodium Chloride. 29.65
		1.74					4.74		Sodium Nitrate. 6.48
		0.78						1.29	Sodium Silicate. 2.07
									Potassium Sulphate.
									Potassium Chloride.
									Potassium Nitrate.
									Potassium Carbonate
		2.0						1.95	Potassium Silicate. 3.95
									Other Silicates as SiO 2 18.44
									Ferrie Oxide. 0.11
									359.01
									TOTAL SOLIDS dried at 180 C. 362.0



The Bournemouth and District Water  
Company

MINERAL ANALYSIS  
Parts per Million

SAMPLE - Wimborne treated water to supply (Average analysis)									- Date 1960
Ca.	Mg.	Na.	K.	CO 3.	SO 4.	CL.	NO 3.	SiO 3.	Probable Combinations.
55.2				82.8					Calcium Carbonate. 138.0
2.4					5.76				Calcium Sulphate. 8.16
									Calcium Chloride.
									Calcium Nitrate.
									Magnesium Carbonate.
	6.30				24.88				Magnesium Sulphate. 31.18
	0.82					2.39			Magnesium Chloride. 3.21
									Magnesium Nitrate.
									Sodium Carbonate
									Sodium Sulphate.
		12.72				19.61			Sodium Chloride. 32.33
		1.39					3.74		Sodium Nitrate. 5.13
		0.19						0.32	Sodium Silicate. 0.51
									Potassium Sulphate
									Potassium Chloride
									Potassium Nitrate
									Potassium Carbonate
			2.0					1.95	Potassium Silicate. 3.95
									Other Silicates as SiO 2 17.10
									Ferrie Oxido. Nil
									239.57

TOTAL SOLIDS DRIED AT 180 C..... 240.00



BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER  
COMPANY

An enumeration of bacteriological results performed by the Company follows:-

BACTERIAL RESULTS.  
1960.

Sample.	No. of Tests.	Probable Number Coliform Organisms per 100 ml.			Agar Cultures.						Average Residual Chlorine.			
		Max.	Min.	Average.	24 hours at 37 deg.C.			48 hours at 37 deg.C.				72 hours at 22 deg. C.		
					Max.	Min.	Average.	Max.	Min.	Average.		Max.	Min.	Average.
Winborne Well.	54	3	2	0	2	0	0	46	0	3	53	0	7	-
Winborne Treated Water to Supply.	62	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	9	0	1	0.19
Stanbridge Borehole.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Stanbridge Treated Water in Supply Area.	207	0	0	0	117	0	0	38	0	1	18	0	1	0.15

Winborne water chlorinated at 1.1 p.p.m  
Stanbridge water chlorinated at 0.3 p.p.m.

POOLE AND EAST DORSET WATER BOARD.

17

Bacteriological examinations of raw waters are enumerated below:-

<u>Source.</u>	<u>Number of Samples.</u>	<u>M.O.H. Classifications</u>				<u>Max.P.C. at 37 deg.C.</u>	<u>E. Coli. 1</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>		<u>Demonstrated.</u>
Corfe Mullen.	25	8	5	6	6	450	3
Sturminster Marshall.	14	11	-	1	2	110	0

Samples from consumers' taps gave Class I results upon examination by the Board's chemist.

The fluoride content of the distributed water was 0.08 p.m.

III No piped supplies exhibit any plumbo solvent action.

IV Action has been called for in respect of the nine suspicious or unsatisfactory well waters. In the case of seven of these the properties were modernised and a small treatment and filtration apparatus was installed for each of two groups of cottages. Such apparatus requires efficient maintenance to achieve its sterilising function. In the case of the other two the occupants were advised to boil all water. It is doubtful if this goal is consistently reached.

The following table, kindly prepared by the Bournemouth and District Water Company, give further statistical information for that part of the district the company supplies:-

	<u>From outside Standpipes.</u>	<u>Internal Unmetered.</u>	<u>Fittings Through meters supplying additional property.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Estimated Population Supplied.</u>
Alderholt.....	10	213	37	260	785
Chalbury.....	2	23	2	27	72
Colehill.....	8	683	72	763	2289
Cranborne.....	2	142	9	153	500
Edmonsham.....	-	27	9	36	117
Gussage All Saints.	1	48	4	53	178
Gussage St. Michael.-	-	41	3	44	131
Hampreston.....	3	1961	201	2165	6495
Hinton Martell.....	-	70	8	78	253
Hinton Parva.....	-	8	3	11	34
Holt.....	3	223	40	266	787
Horton.....	3	74	9	86	292
Long Crichel.....	3	21	2	26	86
Moor Crichel.....	7	44	22	73	243
Pamphill.....	5	115	64	184	552
Pentridge.....	-	40	5	45	133
Sixpenny Handley...	14	203	13	230	731
Verwood.....	15	819	50	884	2678
West Moors.....	1	773	53	827	2481
West Parley.....	-	631	44	675	2025
Wimborne St. Giles.	1	76	6	83	280
Witchampton.....	12	108	15	135	429
Woodlands.....	5	64	12	81	266
	95	6407	683	7185	21837

This data is not available for the villages of Corfe Mullen, Sturminster Marshall and Shapwick.



### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

There are no such establishments in the district.

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### SEWERAGE

Considerable progress was made during the year in districts which fortunately permitted the use of disposal plants operated by neighbouring authorities. Future schemes depend upon disposal plants being constructed within the district and the magnitude of these operations is such as to involve years of work before relief from very trying conditions is obtained for hundreds of homes in the northern part of Ferndown, West Moors, Corfe Mullen and Verwood.

The prospects are that these circumstances will need many more years of extensive engineering operations, and that the pressure of development within the wide urban fringe, already exceptional, might become even greater as sewerage schemes are completed.

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### CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES.

The number of licensed sites was seven out of a total of 287 standings. Adequate supervision of such numbers was not possible with the severely restricted staff during 1960.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, became law in August, and represented a welcome advance in legislation, giving local authorities wider powers to assume more effective control.

The Public Health Act has also been applicable since 1936 in the prevention of insanitary circumstances, the latter being from time to time apparent in connection with didkies encampments.

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### CLEANSING SERVICE.

Both vehicles worked overtime almost throughout the year but despite this, lengthy delays continued to be imposed in complying with requests from householders for their overflowing cesspits to be emptied.

A third vehicle was placed in service almost at the end of the year.

The problem of disposing of the contents of the vehicles remained a difficult one. Attempts to utilise sewers brought protests from nearby residents and presented technical problems in addition.

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### CLEAN AIR ACT.

No action has been necessary in connection with the abatement of smoke nuisance.

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HOUSING.

A little progress was made in housing surveys in 1960, but subsequent alleviation of the staffing situation has enabled a more active survey to proceed.

Slum clearance was hindered by the lack of provision for re-housing, and there were cases of hardship. An elderly woman in Corfe Mullen lived in a very poor semi-detached old cottage, through the roof of which water poured during rainy periods. The health visitor responsible for visiting this elderly person felt quite unable to leave her in this situation and happily found her accommodation elsewhere after diligent effort. Adverse publicity given by a local newspaper to the adjoining cottage resulted in rapid demolition.

Another small cottage received newspaper publicity when it collapsed suddenly and completely in the early stages of improvement work. This incident stimulated fears in other tenants of the same estate and much anxiety was expressed upon behalf of an elderly and lifelong resident of Colehill in chronic ill health, whose old cottage was pronounced to be dangerous, and who feared to light one of her fires lest the chimney should collapse. The other fireplace in the cottage was situated in a remarkably gloomy little room in no part of which could I stand upright owing to the gradient of the sagging ceiling timbers. The estate re-housed this old lady in an old almshouse but there can be no doubt that a small modern old person's type bungalow would have been much preferable.

Another tenant who expressed anxiety about the safety of her cottage was reassured of the safety but not the condition. It was possible to press one's finger into the wet exposed cob of the living room wall, and lumps of wet cob lay on the floor from an excavation in this wall. There were green patches of mould and fungi on two bedroom walls, and the wallpapers of sitting room had extensively separated from the cob wall together with a half inch layer of cob.

Disposal of waste water was to a well partially filled in with rubbish, water was laid on to a tap in an outhouse, and there was a bucket closet. Lumps of plaster had newly fallen out of a bedroom ceiling just before my visit, and an area of ceiling in the living room was decayed, exposing the underthatch. It was understood that this cottage had been reviewed a few years previously but no effective follow up appears to have been made.

The Housing Repairs and Rent Act seems now to have become quite moribund, no requests for certificates of disrepair were received. It is doubtful if one per cent of the tenants of poor properties know anything of this Act, the necessary knowledge and initiative is quite beyond the majority of them.

The introduction of Standard Grants in 1959 helped to maintain the pace of improvements set by the Discretionary Grant system, the former being simple and straightforward, and enabling persons to know what to expect throughout the stages of private consideration and decision. Nevertheless, some applicants have not been aware that there are conditions which must be satisfied before a grant can be made.

The total sum approved in grants reached the impressive total of almost £20,000, in the proportion of two to one, discretionary to standard. The average cost of discretionary grants amounted to £289 and involved 46 properties. 50 properties were improved with the aid of standard grants and amenities provided totalled 41 water closets, 37 baths, 46 hot water supplies, 44 lavatory basins and 31 food stores.

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HOUSING ACT ACTION

	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959</u>
1. The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be not in all respects fit for human habitation.....	63	101
2. The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	9	94
3. The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders.....	10	7
4. The number of notices served requiring the execution of works.....	13	44
5. The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.....	Nil	1
6. The number of demolition orders made.....	7	3
7. The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (2) of section eleven of the Housing Act, 1936.....	3	4
8. The number of houses demolished.....	10	2

OVERCROWDING

1. Eight families are now known to have been overcrowded in eight dwellings.
2. Sixty three persons were involved. No cases of overcrowding were relieved.

No instance of re-occurrence of overcrowding occurred.



Number of Factories Registered in the district..... 100

Number of Inspections made during the year..... 60

Factories Act, 1937 - Part One of the Act.

PREMISES.

	<u>Number on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>
1. Factories in which no mechanical power is used.....	12	12
2. Factories in which mechanical power is used.....	88	48
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority. (Excluding outworkers' premises.).....	<u>Nil</u> <u>100</u>	<u>Nil</u> <u>60</u>

Number of Cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Particulars:-</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</u>
1. Want of cleanliness.....	1	1	-
2. Other offences against the Act.....	-	-	-

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two upholsterers' premises are registered under the above Act.

PART III - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

NUISANCES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Severe flooding occurred in Autumn in many parts of the district, inflicting hardship on numerous individuals. Large numbers of households were grossly inconvenienced by flood water admixed with sewage from overflowing septic tanks, rendering much worse the unsatisfactory drainage conditions already prevailing. Under these circumstances householders with septic tanks or sealed cesspits are even worse off than those with primitive bucket closets.

Particularly scabrous circumstances were revealed in the Westwood Avenue area and further developments here, in 1961, will be reported upon, an extensive marshy area causing a continuation of foul circumstances which led to the formation of an active Residents' Association with the aim of putting forward a case for alleviation, (Action under Statutory Nuisance procedure was recommended to the Council in 1961 but was rejected.)

My 1959 report referred to long-standing pollution of a stream upon which a neighbouring authority eventually requested action. Pollution took the form of spent dipping acid from a plating process, and rendered the stream lethal to all lower forms of life and to fish. Much activity was directed towards investigating this matter and appreciable time expended by myself and public health inspectors.

A written statement was presented to committee in March, 1960, to the effect that these conditions constituted a Statutory Nuisance, and an Abatement Notice was served.

At the end of the following summer such inroads upon time had occurred that further active personal pursuit of this affair was abandoned.  
 A sample was taken on December 31st, 1960, for analysis by the public analyst to establish the fact that the nuisance had not been abated.  
 A further report will be necessary for 1961.

MEAT INSPECTION  
CARCASES INSPECTED.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
<u>Number killed.</u>	8509	4733	5629	15567	23090	-
<u>Number Inspected.</u>	8509	4733	5629	15567	23090	-

All diseases,  
except tubercul-  
osis and cysticerci.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	9	96	84	82	185	-
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	4203	3013	93	704	2357	-
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Tuberculosis only .

Whole carcasses condemned.....	18	1	-	-	-	-
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	149	6	-	-	357	-
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Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	55	16	-	-	-	-
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Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	27	3	-	-	-	-
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MILK SAMPLES.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alderholt.....	1	-	1
Corfe Mullen.....	1	-	1



RODENT CONTROL

	<u>Council Premises.</u>	<u>Private Premises.</u>	<u>Business Premises.</u>	<u>Agricultural Premises.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total number of visits made by staff.....	4	2518	299	128	2949
Total number of premises inspected.					
(a) on complaint.....	2	112	38	16	168
(b) on survey.....	2	2070	261	112	2445
Total number of premises found infested.....	2	331	66	81	480
Number of premises treated.....	2	331	66	81	480
Number of premises cleared.....	2	331	66	81	480

MICE.

Number of complaints received.....	-	30	20	-	50
Number of premises treated.	-	30	20	-	50
Number of premises cleared.	-	30	20	-	50

ACTION TAKEN UNDER ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

EXCLUDING HOUSING ACTS.

Number of informal notices served..... Nil  
Number of statutory notices served..... 1  
Number of statutory notices complied with..... Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT and REGULATIONS.

Number of informal notices served..... Nil

FACTORIES ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of informal notices served..... Nil

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